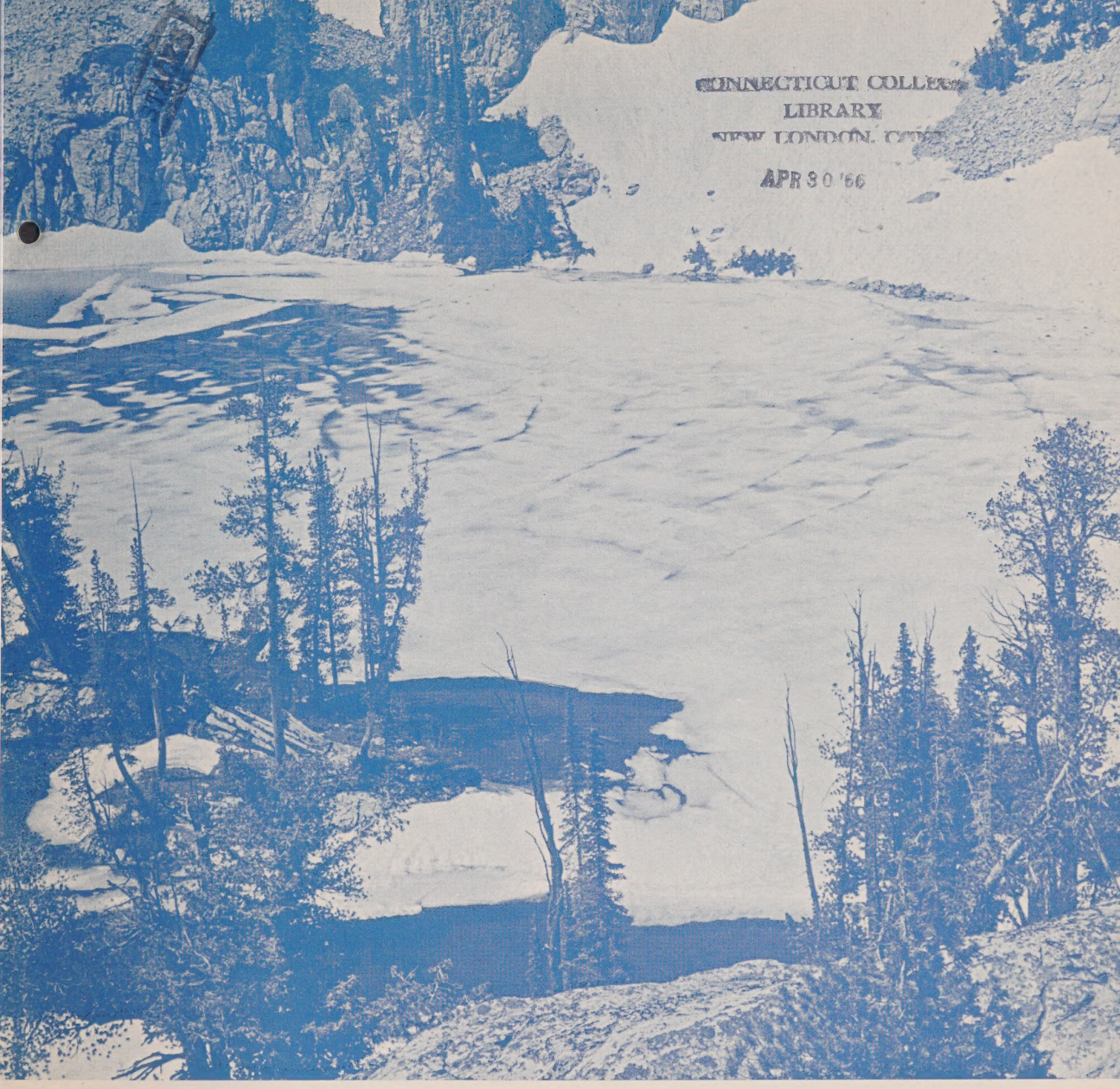


CONNECTICUT COLLEGE
LIBRARY
NEW LONDON, CONN.
APR 30 '66

VOLUME 15 WINTER 1965 NUMBER 4

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

VOLUME 15, NUMBER 4 WINTER 1965

W. Harley Webster, Editor

CONTENTS

A Humanistic Technology, by Vice Adm. H. G. Rickover 3
Holmboe Nature Preserve, Wisconsin 4
17th Annual AIBS Meeting 4
Inter-American Specialized Conference to Deal with Problems Relating to the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources in the Western Hemisphere 5
Nature Conservancy Registry of Sites of Special Scientific Interest. 6
The Devil's Den, Connecticut 7
The Nature Conservancy Postcards 7
Life Members of The Nature Conservancy 8-10
The Conservation of Human Resources. 11
Quote from the Autumn Issue of the Ohio Newsletter. 11
Coastal Wetlands in Massachusetts 12
Publication Announcement: Stewardship by Richard H. Pough. 12
Book Review: The Destruction of California 13
Protect the Land You Love With an Easement 13
Sand Ridge Wildflower Preserve, California 14
Camelback Mountain, Arizona. 14
"A Letter From Luci". 15

COVER PHOTO: Salmon River, Idaho. The first project of our new Idaho Chapter is a ¾ mile stretch of the Salmon River's Middle Fork. Acting one day ahead of developers, emergency Matching and Loan Fund money purchased this key private parcel within the Forest Service boundaries. The area saved was favored by earlier good news when the Wild Rivers Bill, of which it is a part, passed the United States Senate.

PHOTO BY ERNEST DAY — BOISE, IDAHO

The Editor solicits the donation of news items, notes and photographs dealing with various aspects of The Nature Conservancy's work and conservation. If possible, all written material should be typewritten, double spaced and on one side of the paper only. Photographs and negatives should be properly labeled. When possible, negatives should accompany photographs. The Nature Conservancy will make every effort to return material submitted. However, it assumes no financial responsibility for its safe return. In connection with feature articles, please query the Editor first, so that he can advise you concerning the magazine's requirements.

A HUMANISTIC TECHNOLOGY

by
Vice Admiral H. G. Rickover, U. S. Navy

(Editor's note: The staff of The Nature Conservancy was so impressed by a speech which Admiral Rickover gave for the Granada Guildhall Lectures of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in London, England, October 27, 1965, that we asked the Admiral if we might reprint portions of his speech in The Nature Conservancy News. Admiral Rickover graciously gave his permission, and portions of his speech are reprinted herewith.)

"Change is now part of life in all industrially advanced countries -- continuous, all-pervading change. The ultimate cause of this unsettling situation is the explosion of science: factual knowledge doubles every decade or so. Its direct cause is the technological revolution: new knowledge is put to practical use about as rapidly as knowledge itself expands . . . .

* * * * *

"Much more thought should be given to technological interference with the balance of nature and its consequences for man, present and future. Let me give you one more example of the harm such interference may cause.

"Today we have new technologies for the destruction of insect pests and weeds. Their use is profitable for the manufacturers of pesticides and weed killers; it is helpful to farmers who are able to get better crops, reduce human labor, and product at greater profit; it benefits consumers who are offered a wide variety of food at less cost. Here is a classic case of what technology can do for us. Unfortunately, we have left out of consideration the balance of nature. If used improperly, these pesticides and weed killers will poison soil, crops, birds, animals, fish and eventually man. In her book Silent Spring, Rachel Carson spoke out eloquently against committing this ecological sin.

"Ecologists constantly warn us that when the balance of nature is upset, everything in nature is upset, everything in nature is threatened, including man himself. It seems certain that unless he sets limits to his destructive instinct, man will ultimately exterminate all wild life. He will then be left alone on earth with his domesticated animals and with swarms of insects and germs; alone in a world he has fashioned in the image of his technology.

"Insects have flourished on this earth for 350 million years or more and outnumber man by a factor of hundreds of thousands. They are better adapted to survive new technologies than larger animals. A few specimens always survive whatever poison may be administered to them. Multiplying with fantastic rapidity, they then present man with a hardier strain which he must attack with still more poisonous pesticides. The true victims of this endless battle are not the insects but other living creatures, our natural allies in the war against insects. Piddlington closes his chapter on the balance of nature with a synthetic proverb which doubtless makes no sense to practical men but will be readily understood by those who comprehend the ABC's of ecology: "Whoever destroys an elephant creates a thousand rats, or a million flies." (Note: Earlier in his speech, Admiral Rickover referred to R. A. Piddlington and his book The Limits of Mankind.)

* * * * *

"How we use technology affects profoundly the shape of our society. In the brief span of time -- a century or so -- that we have had a science-based technology, what use have we made of it? We have multiplied inordinately, wasted irreplaceable fuels and minerals and perpetrated incalculable and irreversible ecological harm. I have thought much about this, and I can find no evidence that man contributes anything to the balance of nature -- anything at all. On the strength of his knowledge of nature, he sets himself above nature; he presumes to change the natural environment for all the living creatures on this earth. Do we, who are transients and not overly wise, really believe we have the right to upset the order of nature, an order established by a power higher than man?

"These are complicated matters for ordinary citizens to evaluate and decide. How in future to make wiser use of technology is perhaps the paramount public issue facing electorates in all industrial democracies; a problem difficult enough in itself but rendered still more so by the strategies of those who wish to continue using harmful technologies.

"As I said at the beginning of my address, the communications media could render great service by providing the public with a balanced view of the issue. Reportage which consistently takes a humanistic attitude toward

technology would be of immense help. So would consistent stress on the propriety of laws to prevent technological damage. It cannot be said too often that government has as much a duty to protect the land, the air, the water, the natural environment of man against such damage, as it has to protect the country against foreign enemies and the individual against criminals; conversely, that every citizen is duty bound to make an effort to understand how technology operates and what are its possibilities and limitations. All this is necessary if technology is to be assigned its proper place in human affairs, if it is to be made humanistic.

"A free society centers on men. It gives paramount consideration to human rights, interests and needs. But once ordinary citizens come to feel that public issues are beyond their comprehension, a pattern of life may develop where technology, not man would become central to the purpose of society. If we permit this to happen, the human liberties for which mankind has fought, at so great a cost of effort and sacrifice, will be extinguished."

(Copyright 1965, H. G. Rickover)

- - - - - - - -

HOLMBOE NATURE PRESERVE, WISCONSIN

The first gift deed on the 32-acre Holmboe Nature Preserve, located near Rhinelander, Wisconsin, has been received from Mr. Frithjof Holmboe and his son, Mr. Thoralf Holmboe. The Holmboes are noted wild orchid specialists, and their preserve displays 20 species of native orchids including Indian Pipe, Pitcher Plant, Clematis, and Pyrolas. In addition, it has at least 40 species of fungi. Further, the Holmboe Preserve has 28 species of native trees found in this mixed northern evergreen forest.

A number of factors make this preserve valuable. Its charming riverfront scenery would be reason enough to save it. Moreover, its densely wooded ridges with intervening bog areas, all near a community, make it a prize habitat enjoyed by wild birds and animals, as well as human visitors.

This important preserve came to The Nature Conservancy as another result of the work of Dr. Margery Carlson, who is Secretary of the Illinois Chapter. Dr. Carlson spends her summers in northern Wisconsin, and has guided the gift from there.

The Holmboes are former residents of Wisconsin, but now reside in Mill Valley, California.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

The Nature Conservancy is now an adherent society member of the AIBS, and Mr. James B. Ross, a member of the Board of Governors of the Conservancy, is our representative on the AIBS Governing Board as well.

As an adherent society member, the Conservancy will participate in the 17th Annual AIBS Meetings to be held on the campus of the University of Maryland, August 14-19, 1966, and more than 5,000 biologists are expected to attend. The XVII International Horticultural Congress also will be meeting with AIBS during the same period.

The Nature Conservancy will host a luncheon on August 16th, followed by a field trip to a local natural area.

For those who are interested, more specific details of the AIBS Annual Meeting may be obtained by writing the American Institute of Biological Sciences, 3900 Wisconsin Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20016.

Inter-American Specialized Conference To Deal With Problems Relating To The Conservation Of Renewable Natural Resources In The Western Hemisphere

The above entitled conference was held at a ministerial level in Mar del Plata, Argentina, October 1965. The official United States Delegation consisted of Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Stanley A. Cain, and seven other governmental members. The Nature Conservancy was invited to send observers, and Dr. Raymond Fosberg and Dr. Richard Gordon Miller were appointed to represent our organization. Dr. Maria Buchinger, head of the Latin American Desk of The Nature Conservancy, was also present. During the meetings the observers often had opportunities to contribute their ideas. In the following we quote parts of Dr. Fosberg's official report:

"The unexpectedly great attention paid to the value of and the need for basic ecological investigation and the keen understanding of ecology displayed by many of the delegates was an unprecedented thing in international meetings of this level.

"The substance of many of the discussions would have been inconceivable on such an occasion even as recently as five years ago. The emphasis on the values of natural areas for scientific as well as aesthetic purposes must be regarded as a great triumph for those, who, contrary to general opinion, have carried on the fight in the hope that Latin America is ripe for these ideas.

"That an audience of over a hundred intelligent governmental representatives from all parts of this hemisphere listened attentatively for several days to discussions with their major focus on ecology and natural areas is a fact that should give great satisfaction to conservationists who have worked behind the scenes to bring this conference about.

"Attention was called to the urgency of protective measures for endangered species, and countries were urged to prepare and to keep up-to-date lists of such species occurring within their borders.

"One document worth quoting in full recommends 'That the member states, before undertaking any colonization or development project, should conduct thorough and properly planned ecologic research to determine the characteristics of the environment and its ecological processes, in order to eliminate the destruction of those ecosystems and the failure of certain colonization and development projects.'

"Another states 'That the governments of member states of the Organization of American States set aside wilderness regions that are representative of the principal types of habitat, to be used later for educational, scientific, and recreational purposes.'

"Education and training in the principles and practices of conservation at all educational levels were strongly emphasized. Many technical recommendations were approved, including one that the OAS set up a Standing Technical Advisory Committee on Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources.

"Finally," Dr. Fosberg stated, "I feel that, notwithstanding the great value of the formal discussions described above, the greatest value, by far, of the conference lay in the opportunities for personal contacts, individual influence, and informal propaganda directed to strategically placed persons."

"Left to right: Dr. F. Raymond Fosberg, Dr. Maria Buchinger, and an unidentified representative of the International Roads Federation."

NATURE CONSERVANCY REGISTRY OF SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

While it is true that a good naturalist or outdoor scientist can find something to interest him wherever he is, it is obvious that certain places are of greater interest than others. There are places regarded as "special" which may be the objects of visits involving much travel and expense, and where the principal interest is scientific rather than scenic or otherwise aesthetic. The scientific interest may lie either in the inherent qualities of the site or in the associations with scientists or their discoveries; in other words, the history of science. Such places are called, in Great Britain, "Sites of special scientific interest," and over 2,000 have been designated and mapped by The Nature Conservancy in that country, which maintains a registry of these sites. Such a designation serves to draw attention to a site, may lead the owner towards being conscious of having something of more than usual interest, perhaps to his taking better care of it, and possibly to eventual preservation and protection of the place.

It was suggested that this is an activity where we might imitate our sister organization with benefits that would fit very well with our principal objectives. A certain amount of work would be involved, but really not much. It was approved by the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors at their meeting on February 6, therefore, that the Conservancy initiate, under the jurisdiction of the Ecological Studies Committee, an informal registry of Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and that an open file be set up of such sites, selected according to established and published criteria. Sites may be proposed by anyone interested, and will be subject to approval by the Ecological Studies Committee. The owner or controlling agency will be notified of such designation, and it may be publicized or not, according to the owner's wishes and the judgment of the Committee. For the present, at least, no certificate or plaque will be awarded, but this can be changed later if desirable.

Suggested categories of sites are:

1. Good examples of geological or physiographic features.
2. Typical and well-preserved examples of important natural ecosystems.
3. Type localities of plant or animal species.
4. Habitats of rare plants or animals, or occurrences of species at the edges of their ranges or striking disjunct localities.
5. Advantageous places for observing bird migrations.
6. Rookeries or nesting sites.
7. Places that illustrate ecological principles or associations.
8. Sites of important scientific discoveries or studies.
9. Sites where unusual scientific phenomena may be observed.
10. Birth-places, homes, workplaces, or even graves of important scientists.
11. Permanent or long-term observation plots or areas.
12. Fossil localities.

This list does not exhaust the possibilities, but does show the sort of things to be considered. Such sites may be in any ownership or jurisdiction, public or private.

The minimum information required for consideration of a site is:

1. Name of site.
2. Location with relation to a well known place and latitude and longitude.
3. Ownership or jurisdiction.
4. Protection presently afforded the site, if any.
5. Succinct but adequate statement of the scientific interest, kind of place, and any other reason for its designation.

More information than this bare minimum is, of course, desirable, and will be placed on file in the registry, if received.

A request for consideration of a site, accompanied by the above information may be sent to The Nature Conservancy by anyone. This will be referred to the Ecological Studies Committee which will judge on the basis of the data and reasons supplied whether it should be approved.

This registry is not intended to compete in any way with the National Natural History Landmarks program of the National Park Service, which was originally proposed by The Nature Conservancy, but may serve to call certain sites to the attention of the National Park Service.

- F. Raymond Fosberg

THE DEVIL'S DEN

A New Natural Area for Connecticut

by Richard H. Goodwin

The twelve-hundred-acre tract of rough ledgy woodland, in the Town of Weston, locally known as the Devil's Den, is perhaps the largest wild area still remaining in southwestern Connecticut. A 463-acre portion of this tract became the property of The Nature Conservancy on January 17, 1966, through purchases made possible through anonymous gifts. Another 385 acres are under option. A major part of the area was acquired from the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, with two smaller parcels being bought from private owners.

The "Den", once partly owned by Yale University, and taken years ago through condemnation proceedings by the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, includes a complete watershed draining into a charming old mill pond known as Godfrey Pond. Large oaks with an understory of mountain laurel are a conspicuous feature of the dryer ledgy situations on the property and the presence of old Indian shelters attest its pre-colonial occupation.

This natural area will be preserved and maintained in its natural state under the supervision of a special committee "for conservation of its natural beauty and resources; research through universities or by supervised students of plant and animal communities, and other phases of ecology and conservation; and nature study by and through spiritual refreshment of responsible visitors." The forest was of sufficient interest back in 1920 to have been the subject of a special study published as Bulletin No. 5 of the Yale School of Forestry.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY POSTCARDS

Color postcards representing thirteen projects of The Nature Conservancy are now available from the national office.

Woodlands, meadows, lakes, streams, plants and animals are featured on the new cards, which are intended to help members bring the work of the Conservancy to the attention of a wider audience. There is no set price for the cards, but contributions are invited to defray expenses and to provide for future publications.

"Dysart Woods postcard"

"Do not be an NCD! (Nature Conservancy Delinquent)". If you haven't done so already, renew your membership through the National Office. The address is: 1522 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005" -- (Thanks to Spencer Jones of the Missouri Chapter.)

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE

Miss Elisabeth Achelis, New York, N.Y.
Mr. H. L. Achilles, New Canaan, Conn.
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander B. Adams, Westport, Conn.
Mrs. Carrie M. Adams, Houston, Texas
Mrs. George W. Adams, Guilford, Conn.
Mrs. William C. Adams, Albany, N.Y.
Mr. William Phelps Allis, Cambridge, Mass.
Miss Mary Pardee Allison, Allentown, Pa.
Mr. Leland Anderson, Houston, Texas
Mr. James M. Andrews, Washington, D. C.
Mr. and Mrs. Heath Angelo, Branscomb, Calif.
Mr. George N. Appell, York, Pa.
Mr. Elting Arnold, Chevy Chase, Md.
Miss Lena Artz, Waterlick, Virginia
Dr. Eslie Asbury, Cincinnati, Ohio
Mr. H. C. Ashman, Madison, Wisconsin
Miss Elizabeth A. Bartholomew, Morgantown, W. Va.
Miss Beatrice Baer, Berkeley, California
Dr. H. Lewis Batts, Jr., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mr. C. Francis Beatty, Scarsdale, N.Y.
Mr. George Bedigian, Yonkers, N.Y.
Mr. Henry S. Beers, Glastonbury, Conn.
Mr. Don L. Berry, Indianola, Iowa
Mr. Alan C. Bemis, Concord, Mass.
Mrs. James B. Benedict, Cincinnati, Ohio
Mrs. Richard Bentley, Lake Forest, Ill.
Miss Dorothy F. Bidwell, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Anna C. Bird, E. Walpole, Mass.
Mr. John L. Blackford, St. Helena, Calif.
Mr. Henry Blethen, Reading, Mass.
Dr. and Mrs. Walter S. Boardman, Washington, D.C.
Mrs. John H. Bocock, Richmond, Va.
Mr. Cary W. Bok, Camden, Maine
Mr. B. P. Bole, Jr., Mentor, Ohio
Miss Anne H. Bosworth, Carmel, Calif.
Miss Mary L. Bowerman, Lafayette, Calif.
Miss Helen Bradley, Myrtle Beach, S.C.
Mr. Leonard C. Brecher, Louisville, Ky.
Mr. Frederick Brewster, St. Paul, Minn.
Mr. W. C. Brown, Chatham, N.J.
Mr. Richard S. Buck, Glastonbury, Conn.
Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Bumpus, Jr., Duxbury, Mass.
Mrs. Anna R. Butler, New York, N.Y.
Mrs. Muriel Buttinger, Pennington, N.J.
Dr. Lynton K. Caldwell, Bloomington, Ind.
Mrs. Otis W. Caldwell, Princeton, N.J.
Mr. Ethan Allen Campbell, Cold Water Harbor, N.Y.
Dr. Margery C. Carlson, Evanston, Ill.
Mr. Philip Carret, Scarsdale, N.Y.
Mr. A. Elliott Castello, Berkeley, Calif.
Miss Katherine P. Chambers, Overland, Mo.
Dr. Conrad Chapman, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Philip P. Chase, Milton, Mass.
Mr. George L. Clarke, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. George L. Clements, Hinsdale, Ill.
Miss Helen D. Clement, Rosemont, Pa.
Mr. H. Everest Clements, Rochester, N.Y.
Mr. G. Warren Cochrane, Jr., Kennebunk, Me.
Mr. Ben B. Coffey, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.
Mrs. James S. Coleman, Baltimore, Md.
Mr. George L. Collins, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Dorothea K. Conrad, Erie, Pa.
Mrs. Hobart A. H. Cook, Woodbury, N.Y.
Dr. and Mrs. George R. Cooley, Rensselaerville, N. Y.
Mr. E. H. Costick, Westbury, N. Y.
Mr. Arthur W. Cowell, State College, Pa.
Mr. Winthrop Crane, Jr., Dalton, Mass.
Mrs. Livingston Cromwell, New York, N.Y.
Mr. Delos E. Culver, Drexel Hill, Pa.
Mrs. H. H. d'Autremont, Tucson, Arizona
Mrs. R. E. Danielson, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Frederick A. Danker, Jr., Slingerlands, N.Y.
Dr. A. B. Dayton, Hamden, Conn.
Mr. Charles W. Deeds, Farmington, Conn.
Mr. Tam Deering, Marysville, Wash.
Mrs. Moya del Pino, Ross, California
Mr. Thomas C. Desmond, Newburgh, N. Y.
Mr. John Henry Dick, Meggett, S.C.
Mrs. Anita C. Dixon, Lake Forest, Ill.
Mr. Donald D. Dodge, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Malcolm Donald, Brookline, Mass.
Mr. Elliott Donnelley, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Herbert E. A. Doree, Barrington, Ill.
Mr. Theodore Dreier, Vineyard Haven, Mass.
Mr. John S. Dunning, Farmington, Conn.
Miss Aileen M. duPont, Wilmington, Del.
Mr. Richard H. Durrell, Cincinnati, Ohio
Mr. Charles Edison, New York, N.Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Edison, West Orange, N. J.
Mr. Eugene Eisenmann, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Herford N. Elliott, Westford, Mass.
Dr. Richard M. Elliott, St. Paul, Minn.
Mr. Harold English, Barrington, Ill.
Mrs. John F. Ervin, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. Raymond F. Evans, Mentor, Ohio
Mr. Melvin Finn, Miami, Florida
Mr. Stephen H. Forbes, Moylan, Pa.
Mr. Robert L. Fowler, Jr., Katonah, N. Y.
Mr. William G. French, Jamaica, N. Y.
Mr. Frederick V. Geier, Cincinnati, Ohio
Mr. Robert G. Geolet, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Leonard Giovannoli, Whitley City, Ky.
Dr. C. M. Goethe, Sacramento, Calif.
Mr. Leslie N. Goodding, St. David, Arizona
Mr. Hugh R. Goodrich, Houston, Texas
Mrs. Raymond H. Goodrich, Navasota, Texas
Mrs. H. M. Goodwin, Brookline, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. James L. Goodwin, Hartford, Conn.
Dr. and Mrs. Richard H. Goodwin, New London, Conn.
Mrs. Dorothy C. Gosting, Madison, Wisc.
Mr. Charles M. Grace, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Edward J. Grassmann, Elizabeth, N. J.
Mr. G. Flippo Gravatt, Port Republic, Md.
Mrs. William H. Gregory, East Islip, N. Y.
Mr. G. B. Gunlogson, Racine, Wisc.
Mr. Philip Ham, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mr. Robert J. Hamershlag, Katonah, N. Y.
Mr. W. Gray Harman, Plainfield, N. J.
Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Mr. Edmund H. Harvey, Pocopson, Pa.
Mr. W. Dow Harvey, Salisbury, Conn.
Mr. Robert T. Hatt, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.
Dr. E. Schulze Heald, Berkeley, Calif.
Mr. J. M. Heiser, Jr., Houston, Texas
Miss Flora E. Henke, St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. J. Arthur Herrick, Kent, Ohio
Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, New York, N.Y.
Miss Ann Harmon Hill, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mr. Eliot P. Hirshberg, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Mr. Earl H. Hodge, S. Glastonbury, Conn.
Miss Jessie May Hooker, Riverside, Calif.
Mr. Oscar R. Houston, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Georgina Howland, Weston, Mass.
Dr. Elizabeth E. Hoyt, Ames, Iowa
Miss Louisa Hunnewell, Wellesley, Mass.
Miss Luci Baines Johnson, Washington, D.C.
Miss Josephine B. Jones, Greeley, Colo.
Mr. John M. Kauffman, Chevy Chase, Md.
Mr. Stephen A. Kaufman, Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. Spencer R. Keare, Highland Park, Ill.
Mr. A. Atwater Kent, Jr., Wilmington, Del.
Mrs. John Andrew King, Lake Forest, Ill.
Mrs. Allan F. Kitchel, Old Greenwich, Conn.
Miss Edna C. Kleinmeyer, Cleveland, Ohio
Mr. Samuel B. Knight, Chesterland, Ohio
Mrs. William C. Knox, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Mr. Karl F. Koopman, New York, N.Y.
Mrs. George G. Kolar, Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. Robin C. Krivanek, Tampa, Fla.
Mr. A. W. Kuchler, Lawrence, Kansas
Miss Stella Kuhn, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Corliss Lamont, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Laurence Lamoureux, Kelowha, B.C., Canada
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Larsen, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Hubert G. Larson, Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.
Mrs. W. L. Laughlin, Southampton, N.Y.
Mr. Robert B. Lea, New Hyde Park, N.Y.
Mrs. Doris Leonard, San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. J. C. Lewis, Berkeley, Calif.
Miss Alla A. Libbey, Halifax, Mass.
Mrs. Eli Lilly, Indianapolis, Indiana
Dr. and Mrs. Eric Lindroth, San Bernardino, Calif.
Mr. Charles L. Livingston, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr. Meredith Long, Houston, Texas
Mrs. Alfred Lee Loomis, Jr., Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Mr. Gregory S. Lyon, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Elizabeth McClintock, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Minor W. McDaniel, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
Mrs. John J. McDonald, Mill Neck, N. Y.
Mr. Allan McIntosh, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Barbara C. McNamee, Loudonville, N. Y.
Mrs. Mildred E. McVey, Laguna Hills, Calif.
Mr. Alexander B. Maley, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Cyrus Mark, Evanston, Ill.
Mr. Cooper Marsh, Pine Plains, N. Y.
Miss Lillian R. Marshall, Glencoe, Ill.
Miss Dorothea Marston, Sarasota, Fla.
Mr. William McC. Martin, Jr., Washington, D. C.
Mr. James Marvin, So. Burlington, Vt.
Mr. Frank E. Masland, Jr., Carlisle, Pa.
Mr. Edward J. Mathews, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Erard A. Matthiessen, Stamford, Conn.
Mrs. C. R. Mayes, Jr., Pompano Beach, Fla.
Mr. Edward J. Meeman, Millington, Tenn.
Mrs. Van S. Merle-Smith, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Rowe B. Metcalf, New Milford, Conn.
Miss Hedwig Michel, Estero, Fla.
Mr. G. H. Milliken, Greenwich, Conn.
Miss Frances Molera, Carmel, Calif.
Mr. James Rolph Moore, Lafayette, Calif.
Mrs. Alma H. Muhlhauser, Cincinnati, Ohio
Mr. Edward N. Munns, Concord, Calif.
Miss Anna Laura Myers, Covina, Calif.
Mrs. Roy E. Naftzger, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mr. J. B. Nelson, Mill Valley, Calif.
Dr. M. Graham Netting, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Margaret M. Nice, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. Lester Norris, Naples, Fla.
Miss K. Ordway, Weston, Conn.
Mr. J. Spencer Overholser, Landover Hills, Md.

Miss Beulah F. Pack, Union, Maine
Mr. C. W. Eliot Paine, Mentor, Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Pallister, Willoughby, Ohio
Mr. Laurence K. Parker, Northridge, Calif.
Mrs. Paul G. Pennoyer, Locust Valley, N. Y.
Mr. Edward L. Peterson, Los Angeles, Calif.
Admiral Neill Phillips, Washington, D. C.
Miss Frances H. Pickel, Kirkwood, Mo.
Miss Laura C. Pickel, St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. Grace E. Pickford, New Haven, Conn.
Mr. Robert L. Piemeisel, Balsam Lake, Wisc.
Mr. Warwick Potter, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Richard H. Pough, Pelham, N. Y.
Mr. Frank W. Preston, Butler, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Pratt, Winslow, Wash.
Miss Phoebe D. Preston, Silver Spring, Md.
Mrs. Lewis I. Prouty, Brookline, Mass.
Mr. Olney M. Raymond, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Thoreau E. Raymond, Maplewood, N. J.
Mr. Bayard W. Read, Rye, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry T. Read, San Clemente, Calif.
Mr. Alfred C. Redfield, Woods Hole, Mass.
Mrs. Susan A. Reed, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N.Y.
Dr. Albert M. Reese, Morgantown, W. Va.
Mrs. E. P. Reese, Salmon, Idaho
Mr. C. F. Rehnborg, Buena Park, Calif.
Mr. Robert J. Reinthal, West Richfield, Ohio
Mr. Paul A. Reynolds, New London, Conn.
Mr. Ingram H. Richardson, Jekyll Island, Ga.
Dr. and Mrs. Robert Rienow, Selkirk, N. Y.
Dr. William L. Riker, Winnetka, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. Chandler S. Robbins, Laurel, Md.
Mr. Leroy G. Rogers, Topeka, Kansas
Mrs. Axel G. Rosin, New York, N. Y.
Mr. James B. Ross, New York, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Ryerson, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. James H. Sachs, Pound Ridge, N. Y.
Miss Lula J. Saxton, Albany, N. Y.
Mr. William Jay Schieffelin, Jr., Ashville, Maine
Mrs. William B. Schiller, Wolf, Wyoming
Mr. Charles P. Schlegel, Rochester, N. Y.
Dr. H. E. Schoen, Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. Raymond Schulenberg, Lisle, Ill.
Mr. Stuart Scott, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. William R. Scott, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. Edgar V. Seeler, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Warner Seely, Cleveland, Ohio
Dr. and Mrs. George C. Shattuck, Boston, Mass.
Dr. Victor E. Shelford, Urbana, Ill.
Mr. Donald M. Slingerland, Albany, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smiley, New Paltz, N. Y.
Miss Emily D. Smith, Saratoga, Calif.
Mr. Glanville Smith, Cold Spring, Minnesota
Mr. and Mrs. L. M. C. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Harriet M. Snook, Albany, N. Y.
Miss Alice K. Spitler, Dayton, Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Stickel, Laurel, Md.
Mr. Fred Stitt, Berkeley, Calif.
Mr. Allen W. Stokes, Logan, Utah
Mr. Leopold Stokowski, New York, N. Y.
Miss Elizabeth Stone, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Robert G. Stone, Dedham, Mass.
Mr. John H. Storer, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Donald B. Stough, Reston, Va.
Mr. David Swetland, Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. Marjorie Park Swope, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Mrs. H. Clinch Tate, Southern Pines, N. C.
Miss Frances Buck Taylor, Kenilworth, Ill.
Miss Katharine T. Terwilliger, Ellenville, N. Y.
Miss Ruth Thompson, Greenwich, Conn.
Mr. John H. Thorpe, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Vernon Tree, Long Beach, Calif.
Mr. David Lee Turner, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Francis M. Uhler, Laurel, Md.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Ulrich, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Dudley F. Underhill, Mill Neck, N. Y.
Mr. Edward J. Urban, Bradford, Pa.
Mrs. Jacque C. Vallier, Milwaukee, Wisc.
Mr. Alexander O. Vietor, New Haven, Conn.
Miss Lisa von Borowsky, Brooksville, Fla.
Dr. Chalres F. Walcott, Cambridge, Mass.
Miss Myrtle R. Walgreen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Thomas M. Waller, Bedford Hills, N. Y.
Miss Helen Waterman, Hartford, Conn.
Mr. Amos H. Watts, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Gertrude Schantz Weng, Dayton, Ohio
Miss L. Marguerite Werner, Columbus, Ohio
Mr. Victor Weybright, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Edgar T. Wherry, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Nathaniel R. Whitney, Jr., Rapid City, S. D.
Dr. David W. Williams, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Cameron Winslow, Washington, D. C.
Miss Barbara J. Winne, Shaker Heights, Ohio
Mr. Sherwin Wood, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Charles Woodman, Far Hills, N. J.
Mrs. Frank H. Woods, Lake Forest, Ill.
Miss Alice Morgan Wright, Albany, N. Y.
Mr. John D. Yondorf, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Dewey K. Ziegler, Prairie Village, Kansas
Mrs. Suzette Morton Zurcher, Chicago, Ill.

The Conservation Of Human Resources

We have the retainment of human resources, as well as natural resources, on our preserves. Man has the right to the dignity of solitude, cleanliness, beauty and non-commercialization of our great outdoors. This is not only a right but a vital necessity in a rapidly expanding society that uses up or destroys resources that are not commercially measurable.

If you have friends who might think of nature preserves in terms of bird books and binoculars, invite them to walk with you in a nature sanctuary. We are sure that God's unblemished composition with patchworks of sunlight and foliage will fascinate them. We need the support of those who recognize the intrinsic values of our natural areas and will contribute to our efforts to conserve areas of land for aesthetic purposes.

Perhaps your friends will notice the song of the wood thrush or discover a rare fringed gentian whose brilliant colors match "October's bright blue weather" and we know that the rest will come naturally!

--Contributed by
Edward and Virginia Vidler of
East Aurora, New York --

"Enjoying October's bright colors at Moss Lake Nature Sanctuary, Allegany County, New York" — Vidler Photo, East Aurora, New York

"Walking in patches of sunlight and foliage at Moss Lake Nature Sanctuary, Allegany County, New York" — Vidler Photo, East Aurora, New York

QUOTE FROM THE AUTUMN ISSUE OF THE OHIO NEWSLETTER

"Among the several concerns that are included in the word 'conservation', ours of nature preservation is now gaining in significance, and The Nature Conservancy is moving to the forefront among conservation societies. The work we are doing and the work we are expected to do are both far greater than a few years back. Support has increased and is likely to increase strongly. It is to be properly prepared for this that new bylaws were voted by the membership at the Buffalo meeting, (Annual Meeting of The Nature Conservancy), providing for staff increases when additional support justifies it. These would include a full-time president, a vice president in charge of general operations, and a vice president to service the chapter system. I can certainly report from the sessions of the Board of Governors an expectation that the accomplishments of The Nature Conservancy are ready to multiply." -- Dr. Kenneth W. Hunt, Director of Glen Helen at Antioch College, Ohio; also a Member of the Board of Governors of The Nature Conservancy.

COASTAL WETLANDS IN MASSACHUSETTS

by Dr. Conrad Chapman

On November 23, 1965 Governor Volpe of Massachusetts signed into law the Coastal Wetlands Bill. This was the culmination of a two-year campaign, led by Commissioner Foster of the Department of Natural Resources, and the heads of private conservation bodies, to save these lands from spoliation by industrial and housing developments.

The problem was to convince the general public, as well as the Legislature, that at stake was not only the scenic and wildlife importance of salt marshes, but also their great economic value as the chief source of nutrients for fin and shell fish. The fishing and shellfish industries would face bankruptcy if this source were destroyed.

The new law, first of its kind in the Union, gives authority to the Department of Natural Resources to oblige owners to preserve their marshes undisturbed. If an owner feels aggrieved, he may appeal against this decision to the Courts for damages; if damages are awarded and paid by the Department, the title to the land passes to the Department. Thus, some 45,000 acres of irreplaceable salt marshes in Massachusetts are now certain of preservation.

The Nature Conservancy took an active part in the campaign: eighteen months ago it advanced $10,000 needed by the Department of Natural Resources to obtain appraisals of marsh areas; later, the Conservancy contributed $1,000 towards the campaign fund. Among those present at the signing of the Coastal Wetlands Bill, besides legislators, was Dr. George C. Shattuck, State Representative for the Conservancy, and also Chairman of the Massachusetts Conservation Council.

PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT

STEWARDSHIP

The Land, The Landowner, The Metropolis

- - - - - - - - -

OPEN SPACE ACTION COMMITTEE
145 E. 52nd Street, New York, N.Y., 1965
88 pages, illustrated, Cloth $6.00
Paper $3.00.

The Open Space Action Committee is pleased to announce the publication of Stewardship. This book, prepared by the Committee's professional staff, with a Foreword by Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, will be distributed as a part of the "Every-Owner Canvass" project to the private owners of significant tracts of open space throughout the New York Metropolitan Region.

Stewardship describes through case histories how landowners have helped preserve open space on their own initiative and provides summaries describing how land may be donated, developed or lived on by owners who serve their own interest and the public good by making a decision for stewardship. The appendix contains a comprehensive listing of organizations and agencies interested in the preservation of open space in the New York region.

Although the Committee itself will need most of the production run of Stewardship for use in its field program, a limited number of copies have been set aside for those with an interest in the planning and conservation of open space in urban areas.

If you would like a copy for your files, send your remittance to the Open Space Action Committee, 145 East 52nd Street, New York, New York 10022. Cloth copies are $6.00. Paper copies are $3.00.

HELP PRESERVE NATURAL AREAS!

THE DESTRUCTION OF CALIFORNIA

By: Raymond F. Dasmann

(Published by the Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., 247 pages, $5.95)

Like its symbolic but exterminated grizzly bear, fabled California's change from a paradise to a not so golden land is traced by an expert witness in "The Destruction of California."

In the conservation field, plagued as it is by differing pressures, it is rare to have an informed man say what he thinks. Dr. Dasmann does this. Though the title says "California", its lessons apply toward any state and it is valuable regardless of your location.

I see one result of his work as that of extracting the word "conservation" from the morass of confused special issues. He projects conservation into a perspective concerning the quality of living experience in relation to the environment. The author takes a basic look at some resources and the pressures on them. The wildlife, prairies, timber, water and air are all documented from their early values to the present loss.

He then considers some of the many resources users that have changed former abundant natural resources to their present sad condition. Dam builders, highway builders, city planners and the man in the street, whether it be hunter or bird watcher, logger or office worker, all are interrelated by these changes. Rather than place all the blame on anyone, he correctly places the problem where it belongs -- on rapid population growth and technology.

The author offers answers. His suggestions are approaches we are aware of but have not come to face. One example is his thought that we should prepare for population growth in areas where it is compatible with the environment and not continue to allow unplanned technology to dictate development in areas where population cannot, as in the case of water, or should not, as in the case of prime agricultural lands, exist.

This book is one of a few precious doses of reality that is popularizing a mature conservation movement.

--Huey D. Johnson--

PROTECT THE LAND YOU LOVE WITH AN EASEMENT

A beautiful tract of land that you have enjoyed and cherished, and which may have been in your family for generations, deserves a better fate than to be thrown on the market without any protection after you are gone. Your heirs may not be willing to make the sacrifices you have made to preserve its undisturbed natural beauty or, even if they want to do so, inheritance taxes may make it impossible.

Never has there been a time when it was more important to try to preserve some of the natural beauty spots in our landscape. Urban sprawl and incongruous developments are marring so many once attractive areas that every effort should be made to keep some land open and attractive. Thus, while your motives for wanting to perpetuate the beauty of your property may be purely personal, you would be performing a valuable public service in doing so.

Few landowners realize that there are ways in which they can stabilize the future use of their land.

The legal device known as an easement provides a method for doing just this. By means of it, you can deed to some non-profit civic organization dedicated to preservation of the beauty of America and its wildlife, the right to do all the things you would not think of doing to the property and would like to prevent any subsequent owner from doing.

By means of an easement your heirs or any other subsequent owner of the property only obtain the right to use the property in ways not inconsistent with its preservation as an attractive green open area.

If you are interested in looking into such an arrangement, The Nature Conservancy would be happy to help you.

Richard H. Pough

NEW MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL STAFF APPOINTED.... The latest addition to the national staff is Mr. George Alderson, who is serving as a Field Representative. Mr. Alderson's academic background is in biology and range management, and he gained experience in wilderness conservation affairs in Oregon, Utah and Washington, D. C. before joining The Nature Conservancy staff.

- - - - - - - -

SAND RIDGE WILDFLOWER PRESERVE, CALIFORNIA

Rare wildflowers found on the Sand Ridge, a famous California wildflower area in Kern County, are being saved as a project of the Tejon Sub-Chapter of The Nature Conservancy. Fund raising for the 117-acre project has just begun and the total amount to be raised is $8,876. Donations may be sent to: Marijo Koerting, Treasurer, Sand Ridge Finance Committee, The Nature Conservancy, 2916 Cornell Street, Bakersfield, California 93305.

Although large areas of wildflowers once could be found throughout Kern County, increased pressure on the lands since the 1930's has caused them to be used for more economic purposes. Thus, as this pressure increases the Sand Ridge Wildflower Preserve will become even more important.

Wildflower enthusiasts, interested in the fragile beauty of nature, have used the Sand Ridge for years. Ernest Twisselman, an eminent authority on the flora of the San Joaquin Valley, calls this area "an impressive meeting place of three distinctive California flora." It possesses a remarkable assemblage of plants from the valley, the California foothills, and the neighboring Mojave Desert. For example, a plant representing the Mojave Desert is Sand Verbena (Agronia pohonantha); and those of the valley include two rare San Joaquin Valley natives, Opuntia Treleasei, a cactus found only in a small area of Kern County, and Eriogonum gossipinum, the rare cotton-flowering buckwheat.

This exciting acquisition is the first project of the new Tejon Sub-Chapter of the Southern California Chapter of The Nature Conservancy. It will care for Conservancy affairs in the Kern County area, reports Jack Zaninovich, its chairman.

"Sand Ridge Wildflower Preserve, California"

CAMELBACK MOUNTAIN, ARIZONA

Camelback Mountain, a well known landmark in Phoenix, Arizona is being saved by Phoenix citizens who have formed the Camelback Mountain Foundation. They are getting results, and with luck the mountain will be saved.

Their community-wide effort is a lesson for conservationists who need to raise funds and educate people at the same time.

For example, Phoenix teenagers recently conducted a five hour Rock and Roll Battle of the Bands Program at the state Fairgrounds, the proceeds of which went to save Camelback Mountain!

The teenage bands participating included the Doorknobs, (Owners of hit record Hi Fi Baby) attired in green and gold striped jackets and beatle boots; the Pendletons, in balloon sleeve silk shirts, leather vests, and cords; Sounds, Inc., with ruffled shirts and wing tip shoes; the more conventional Wanderers, still wearing beatle boots.

The message here is to the older individual. As adults, we long for a peaceful fox trot, and for that reason criticize the teenage music tastes -- however, a significant thought from this Phoenix activity suggests that regardless of its music or hair styles, this coming generation will shape up as well as any other generation and probably better.

Our thanks to the bands who contributed their talent and to the teenagers who contributed their money in preserving some natural heritage.

The Nature Conservancy's growing number of preserved areas will pass protected to this generation and will be passed on to the next. The Phoenix example is a positive sign.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The vanishing natural beauty of America is a matter of deep concern to people of all ages. Young people have a special interest since they will be faced with consequences of either wise action or of neglect in the preservation of our heritage. The students of today are the leaders of tomorrow, and now is the time for us to show responsibility and dedication to vital projects such as the preservation of our country's natural beauty.

I am proud of my generation for all that it is doing in this important area through youth clubs, school science groups, and organizations such as the Nature Conservancy. The rewards are many, for one has the life-long satisfaction of observing the tangible evidence of effort and also the enjoyment of its appropriate use. I am grateful for the opportunity to play a small part in this meaningful work.

Luci Johnson

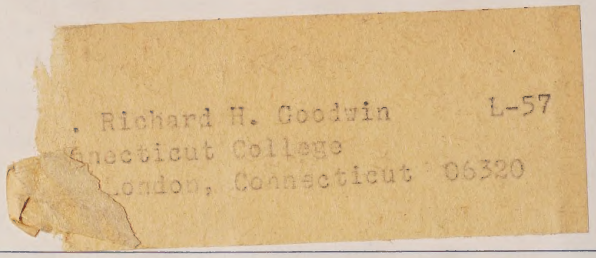
Luci Johnson

The Nature Conservancy
1522 K Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

1522 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

NON PROFIT ORG.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PERMIT NO. 9388



THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

A Publication of The Nature Conservancy

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

President	Vice-Presidents	Secretary	Treasurer
Richard H. Goodwin (Conn.)	George R. Cooley (N.Y.) M. Graham Netting (Pa.)	Elting Arnold (Md.)	Charles N. Mason (D.C.)
		Assistant Secretaries	
		Robert G. Holbrook (D.C.)	Putnam Livermore (Calif.)

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Alexander B. Adams (Conn.)	F. Raymond Fosberg (Va.)	Mrs. Richard M. Leonard (Calif.)	Ingram H. Richardson (Me.)
Gordon D. Alcorn (Wash.)	Charles M. Grace (N.Y.)	Cyrus Mark (Ill.)	Robert Rienow (N.Y.)
Cary W. Bok (Maine)	W. Dow Harvey (Conn.)	Joel Massie (Mo.)	James B. Ross (N.Y.)
Walter J. Breckenridge (Minn.)	Joseph J. Hickey (Wisc.)	Edward J. Meeman (Tenn.)	Daniel Smiley (N.Y.)
Conrad Chapman (Mass.)	Lauder Hodges (Calif.)	Richard Gordon Miller (Nev.)	Mrs. L. M. C. Smith (Pa.)
George L. Collins (Calif.)	Kenneth W. Hunt (Ohio)	Richard H. Pough (N.Y.)	Miss Lisa von Borowsky (Fla.)
Elliott Donnelley (Ill.)	William M. Larrabee (N.Y.)	A. S. Rachal, Jr. (Va.)	

Assistant Director for Administration
W. Harley Webster

Western Regional Director
Huey D. Johnson

Assistant Director for Natural Areas
Herbert S. Hiller

The Nature Conservancy, 1522 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. Telephone: 223-4710
Western Regional Office: 149 California Street, San Francisco, California 94111

VOLUME 15, NUMBER 4 WINTER 1965

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY..... is the only national conservation organization whose primary purpose is the preservation—by their actual acquisition—of natural areas having outstanding esthetic or scientific importance.

Representatives, chapters, and local committees help carry on Conservancy activities within local areas. Membership dues of $5.00 per year and other contributions for the general support of the organization are shared with chapters on an apportionment basis. Projects to preserve specific areas are normally financed by local efforts through gifts and donations, with technical advice, loans, and sometimes grants from the national organization.

The Nature Conservancy has preserved or helped preserve such outstanding areas as Tucker Prairie and Holly Ridge (Missouri); Forest of Nisine Marks (California); Tannersville Bog (Pennsylvania); Moss Lake and Mianus River Gorge (New York); Battle Creek Cypress Swamp (Maryland); Mettler's Woods (New Jersey); Walcott Preserve (Connecticut); Caledonia Oaks (Minnesota); and the Volo and Wauconda Bogs (Illinois).

The Nature Conservancy works closely with many scientific and conservation groups. It participates in the activities of such organizations as the Natural Resources Council of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of Biological Sciences, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.